

LOUISVILLE DAILY UNION PRESS.

VOL. 2.

LOUISVILLE, KY., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1865.

NO. 86

CALVERT, CIVILL & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
OFFICE--PRESS BUILDING,
NO. 826,
Jefferson Street.

DAILY UNION PRESS.

TERMS

Mail subscribers, in advance, per year, \$9 00
" " " 6 months, 5 00
" " " 3 " 3 00
" " " 1 " 1 00
By the week--payable to the Carrier--20c.

WEEKLY UNION PRESS.

One copy for one year, (52 issues) \$2 10
Ten copies " (52) " 20 00
Twenty " (52) " 40 00
We will send ONE EXTRA COPY with every CLUB OF TWENTY.

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ALL LETTERS relating to subscriptions, Advertising, or other business with the paper, should be addressed to the Editor of the Union Press, Louisville, Ky.

One should be taken to write on only one side of the paper used.

NOTICE is given that for insertion in the newspaper, by the name and address of the writer, necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Advertisements in Weekly Union Press.

Tea lines or less, 50 cents. Large advertisements in reports.

Advertisements in Daily Press.

Five lines (forty words) or less, a column of "Wants," "For Sale," "For Rent," "Boarding," "Lost," "Found," &c., 25 cents each insertion.

CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS OF KENTUCKY.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The Congressional Districts are composed of the counties of--

1st. Graves, Fulton, Hickman, Ballard, McCracken, Marshall, Calloway, Trigg, Lyon, Caldwell, Crittenden, Union, Webster and Livingston.

2d. Breckinridge, Christian, Davies, Edmonson, Grayson, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, Muhlenberg, McLean and Ohio.

3d. Todd, Logan, Simpson, Warren, Allen, Barron, Hart, Monroe, Metcalfe, Russell, Cumberland and Clinton.

4th. Green, Taylor, Adair, Casey, Marion, Washington, Nelson, Larue, Hardin, Bullitt, Morehead, Shelby and Anderson, 5th. City of Louisville, Jefferson, Anderson, Henry and Oldham.

6th. Bracken, Boone, Campbell, Carroll, Grant, Gallatin, Harrison, Kenton, Pendleton and Trimble.

7th. McCreary, Bourbon, Clark, Scott, Layette, Woodford, Franklin, Jessamine, Mercer, Boyle and Lincoln.

8th. Madison, Estill, Wolfe, Breathitt, Perry, Letcher, Harlan, Clay, Owsley, Jackson, Laurel, Knob, Whiteley, Wayne, Putnam, McCreary and Garrison.

9th. Morgan, Fleming, Bath, Montgomery, Powell, Morgan, Mayoff, Pike, Floyd, Johnson, Lawrence, Boyd, Greenup, Carter, Rowan and Lewis.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The counties in each of the following lines form a District:

Hickman, Fulton and Graves.

McCracken, Marshall and Calloway.

Trigg, Calloway, and Lyon.

Crittenden, Livingston and Caldwell.

Union, Hopkins and Webster.

Breckinridge, Grayson, Hancock and Edmonson.

Ohio, Butler and Muhlenburg.

Davies, Henderson and McLean.

Christians and Todd.

Logan and Warren.

Allen, Scott and Monroe.

Benton, Hart and Metcalfe.

Adair, Green, Cumberland and Russell.

Pulaski, Wayne and Clinton.

Washington, Marion and Taylor.

Garrison, Lincoln and Casey.

Anderson, Johnson and Spencer.

Morehead, Hardin and Oldham.

Anderson, Woodford and Franklin.

The lower wards of Louisville.

Jefferson county and the upper wards of Louisville.

Hancock and Bracken.

Grant, Gallatin and Boone.

Campbell and Pendleton.

Owen, Carroll and Trimble.

Kenton.

Bourbon, Nicholas and Bath.

Clay, Adair, Green and Garrison.

Scott and Fayette.

Mercer, Jessamine and Boyle.

Estill, Owsley, Jackson, Montgomery and Powell.

Perry, Breathitt, Letcher, Harlan and Clay.

Logan, Whitley, Rockcastle and Dnox.

Graves and Lewis.

Rowan, Fleming, Morgan and Wolfe.

Floyd, Johnson, Magoffin and Pike.

Boyd, Greenup, Carter and Lawrence.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

Hickman & Fulton Oldham.

Graves, Madison and Monroe.

McCracken, Wayne and Clinton.

Benton, Franklin.

Allen, Scott and Monroe.

Harrison, Jessamine and Boyle.

Estill, Owsley, Jackson, Montgomery and Powell.

Perry, Breathitt, Letcher, Harlan and Clay.

Logan, Whitley, Rockcastle and Dnox.

Graves and Lewis.

Rowan, Fleming, Morgan and Wolfe.

Floyd, Johnson, Magoffin and Pike.

Boyd, Greenup, Carter and Lawrence.

Lincoln, Mason and Oldham.

Casey and Russell.

Nelson, Lewis and Monroe.

Larue, Hardin and Johnson.

Spencer, Morgan and Wolfe.

Hardin, Floyd and Johnson.

Bullitt, Boyd and Lawrence.

Shelby, Greenup and Lawrence.

Henry.

Mr. Barnum will probably open the Winter Garden with his dramatic company, the use of that theater has been tendered him.

The manager of the Old Bowery Theatre has offered the use of his wardrobe property.

A complimentary benefit for the actors and others who suffered by the fire, is also talked of.

It isn't regular drinking that is so ruinous, but the drinking between drinks.

The New York Herald has given orders to its war correspondents to write out immediately full and impartial criticisms of all the Generals with whom they were associated with during the war. After these criticisms are published, the Herald promises to give its own opinion.

SONNET TO WM. H. SEWARD.

"THEE QUAM VIDER."
(Motto of the Second Cavalry.)
The knightly legend of the shield betrays
The moral of thy life—a forecast wise;
Inspired thy fathers in the elder days,
And to thy youth thou comest with that sturdy phrase,
"To be ready for thy country's cause."—
Thou pass the m'ning's rose prophetic,
To be ready for thy country's cause.
Scoring thy faith and purpose to defend,
Will have the power to move the last.
The fame will broach through the centuries,
A name that will outlast overpast.
The moon rules calmly over the conquer'd seas,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1861.

Particulars of the Burning of the William Nelson—Statement of one of the Passengers.

Some account of the burning of the ship William Nelson, bound to New York from Antwerp, on the 26th ult., has been given in our telegraphic columns. The steamship Lafayette, out from New York, picked up forty-four of the passengers from the wreck of the Nelson. The second day out the Lafayette stopped at the port of Machias, Me., on the ground that he is not a citizen of the United States.

A baby was born in Hiram, Oxford county, Me., last week that weighed 27 lbs. Its name is Googins.

Some robbers poured boiling water on a woman in Louisville, Illinois, to make her disclose her money.

"Now, children," asked a school inspector, "who loves all men?" A little girl, not four years old, and evidently not posted in the catastrophe, answered quickly: "All women."

The Pittsburg Post says there is a well known resident of that city, who is seventy years of age, and has a physician's certificate that he has not been sober for forty years.

It is estimated at the Freedmen's Bureau that at least forty thousand freedmen have learned to read and write since the rebellion broke out.

The Tredegar iron works at Richmond have been leased by the United States to the former owners, Jos. R. Anderson and his partners, for some time past, and most of the old stock has been bought up. The new crop is better than ever before, prolonging the voyage quite out of the usual time of ships, and no one saw a special Providence in this.

ACCOUNT OF THE BURNING OF THE NELSON.—The Northampton (Mass.) Gazette says that the Northampton buyers have been plentiful in the market for some time past, and most of the old stock has been bought up. The new crop is better than ever before, prolonging the voyage quite out of the usual time of ships, and no one saw a special Providence in this.

The health of Emperor Maximilian, now at Puebla, is said to be very poor, and he has transacted but little business during his more than two months' absence from the capital.

The removal of the town of Swampscoot, Mo., shows some alarming indications for place.

On the 23d of June and 1st of July, the 2d and 3d of August, the 1st and 2d of September, the 1st and 2d of October, the 1st and 2d of November, the 1st and 2d of December, the 1st and 2d of January, the 1st and 2d of February, the 1st and 2d of March, the 1st and 2d of April, the 1st and 2d of May, the 1st and 2d of June, the 1st and 2d of July, the 1st and 2d of August, the 1st and 2d of September, the 1st and 2d of October, the 1st and 2d of November, the 1st and 2d of December, the 1st and 2d of January, the 1st and 2d of February, the 1st and 2d of March, the 1st and 2d of April, the 1st and 2d of May, the 1st and 2d of June, the 1st and 2d of July, the 1st and 2d of August, the 1st and 2d of September, the 1st and 2d of October, the 1st and 2d of November, the 1st and 2d of December, the 1st and 2d of January, the 1st and 2d of February, the 1st and 2d of March, the 1st and 2d of April, the 1st and 2d of May, the 1st and 2d of June, the 1st and 2d of July, the 1st and 2d of 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THE DAILY PRESS

OFFICE---PRESS BUILDING
NO. 826
JEFFERSON STREET,
LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER.

Capt. W. L. Neale,
of Madison County.

For Congress---Fifth District,

MAJ. GEN. L. H. ROUSSEAU,
OF LOUISVILLE.

For Legislature---Lower House.

First District (above Hancock street),
H. G. VAN SEGGERN.

Second District (Hancock to Third),
MARTIN BIJUR.

Third District (Third to Seventh),
J. M. ARMSTRONG.

Fourth District (below Seventh),
GEN. A. M. STOUT.

Union Candidates for Congress in Kentucky.

1st District---C. D. COOPER.
2d District---G. H. YEARMAN.
3d District---J. H. LOWRY.
4th District---MARION C. TAYLOR.
5th District---LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.
6th District---G. CLAY SMITH.
7th District---SPEED S. FRY.
8th District---M. H. KENDALL.
9th District---SAMUEL McKEE.

THE BUGBEAR ARGUMENT.

A staple argument, or rather a staple substitute for argument, with the opposition in this State is the assumption that the second clause of the amendment confers upon Congress the power to enforce universal suffrage in the States, in case it should deem such an act "appropriate legislation" for securing to the black man his freedom. It is a position that the most enthusiastic friends of negro suffrage in the country do not assume. On the contrary the very basis of their plea to the President for executive interference in the matter of suffrage in the rebel States is the fact that he still exercises military jurisdiction over those States; that by virtue of this power he can rightfully interfere, but that the moment State governments are restored to their normal and active sway, not only his control, but that of Congress ceases at once over all matters of State cognizance, including especially that of suffrage. The "Panuel Hall Address," advocating negro suffrage calls special and urgent attention to this point. "It must be remembered," says this document, "that when once a State is admitted to the place, the power of the nation over all subjects of State cognizance is gone."

And again: "Once withdraw the powers of war, and admit a State to its full functions, and the authority of the nation over these subjects is gone." It is a State function to determine who shall hold land, who shall testify in courts, who shall be educated and how, who shall labor and how, and under what contracts or obligations and how enforced, and who shall vote in National as well as in State elections."

There is not a radical in the North but takes the same view, and urges the same consideration for establishing now, whilst the rebel States are in the anomalous position of quasi territories, so to speak, the right of the negro to vote. The opinion that the time is now or never, is the very stimulus and source of their active zeal in the advocacy of that measure.

Our contumacious conservatives could only convince them that this fearful clause in the amendment furnishes the requisite authority for consummating their cherished measure, they would be as thankful as Antonio's friend was to Shylock "for that word," and would contentedly bide their time.

In the meantime, these same conservatives will change their tune very promptly after the amendment shall have been ratified, especially if it appears that any radicals have accepted their instructions as to the flexibility and potency of this wonderful clause. They will then discover that the attempt to derive legislative interference by Congress in the matter of elections, from that clause will be rank usurpation, and the most bare-faced subversion of the plain meaning of language ever heard of.

They ought to remember that such arguments as they are now playing with diligence, have a back-action tendency, and if they have any force in the forward movement, none of that force will be lacking in the recoil. They are doing their best to put an effective weapon into the hands of the political enemy, whom they profess most to dread.

THE OATH OF LOYALTY.

A friend has called our attention to a part of the oath prescribed by the Governor, which is not now in authorizing the oath. After swearing that he has not given aid and assistance to those in arms against the United States or the State, there is added: "for those who were intending to join the armed forces of the so-called Confederate States." This clause is not in the law. The Legislature has not power to outlaw a man for an intention, and the others, therefore, no warrant of law.

The clause objected to, as any one will see by referring to its connections in the oath itself, contains no implication of outlawry against men who intended to join the rebel army, and yet had refrained to put such intention into practice.

The Democrat insinuates that it does. That the law on which this oath is based, regarded enlistment in, and direct preparation for joining the rebel army, as actual treason is sufficiently obvious. And this clause of the oath refers to assistance rendered those who were then preparing and "intending" to enter the rebel service.

The language is certainly a little loose, and perhaps so far objectionable, but its purpose is unmistakable, and *loyal men* would not quibble over its phraseology. There were plenty of cowardly scoundrels in Kentucky who did not hesitate to render all the aid their niggardly hearts would permit to rebel recruits and to expeditions setting forth in the cause of the Confederacy, and who yet sheltered themselves snugly all the while under the wings of the national bird, and were always ready to flare up with indignation at the slightest hint of their disloyalty. Whenever these expeditions failed, or these recruits from any cause failed to report within the rebel lines, their accomplices could declare with the show of truth but the reality of falsehood, that they had never furnished aid to *rebel soldiers*. It

was to meet just such cases that this clause was introduced in the oath prescribed by Gov. Robinson, and which oath Governor Bramlette very properly reproduces. The Democrat's quibble over it is another among the thousand evidences of its affiliation and sympathy with traitors.

THE MILITARY AND THE ELECTIONS.

It is greatly to be desired that the friends of the Constitution and Amendment may triumph in Kentucky, but it would be far better should they be defeated than to owe success to military force, however plausible its employment might be excused. A victory at the ballot box is the people of the nation who would free the State and the nation from the curse of slavery, would be an even over which it would become all enlightened men to rejoice; but the glory of the victory, and the weight of its responsibility upon the public, and upon the unimpeachable freedom of the ballot to all who have not forfeited the rights of citizenship under the laws of Kentucky.---[Cin. Com.]

The words we have placed in italics, suggest all the difficulty about the election there is in the State, and the reason and justification for such degree of military interference as may at certain points in the State be instituted. That interference, should any be permitted, or any occasion for its exercise occur, will be simply to assist the State authorities in the execution of State laws, to preserve the peace, and protect lawful voters in the exercise of their rights, both as to voting and challenging the votes of others. It must be remembered that there are numerous election precincts in Kentucky, where the State laws prescribing the conditions of franchise, cannot be executed by civil authorities, and where legal voters are practically excluded from the ballot by their disloyal neighbors.

The military power has been so scrupulously hitherto in the exercise of its authority at such precincts that thousands of loyal voters have been lost by being thus withheld. This was notoriously the case last fall. "The unimpeachable freedom of the ballot" has never encountered any peril or restriction in this State from the military. The mob law of rebel ruffians has been its only bone and obstacle. And loyal men begin to feel that it is about time to have one election where the legally entitled voters of the State shall be fully and exclusively heard.

Nobody asks that the military shall interfere at the polls. Soldiers will not stand watch to prevent illegal voting, or to challenge voters. But the knowledge of an armed force at hand to protect loyal citizens in the exercise of this plain right and duty will, in numerous instances, deter rebels from voting or check them if they attempt it in face of a challenge. Bear in mind that a Kentucky rebel appreciates no restrictions and no laws but such as are backed up by visible force. And of that species he has as lively an appreciation as most people.

And if the nation desires to know precisely what the loyal people of Kentucky think about the Constitutional amendment, national force will have to be exercised to secure to that people a chance for expressing its opinion. At least this will be requisite in certain sections of the State and to the degree we have indicated. To deplore or regret this, is not a whit more reasonable than to object to the restrictions placed by the President upon the ballot in the States, in case it should deem such an act "appropriate legislation" for securing to the black man his freedom. It is a position that the most enthusiastic friends of negro suffrage in the country do not assume. On the contrary the very basis of their plea to the President for executive interference in the matter of suffrage in the rebel States is the fact that he still exercises military jurisdiction over those States; that by virtue of this power he can rightfully interfere, but that the moment State governments are restored to their normal and active sway, not only his control, but that of Congress ceases at once over all matters of State cognizance, including especially that of suffrage. The "Panuel Hall Address," advocating negro suffrage calls special and urgent attention to this point. "It must be remembered," says this document, "that when once a State is admitted to the place, the power of the nation over all subjects of State cognizance is gone."

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There is not a radical in the North but takes the same view, and urges the same consideration for establishing now, whilst the rebel States are in the anomalous position of quasi territories, so to speak, the right of the negro to vote. The opinion that the time is now or never, is the very stimulus and source of their active zeal in the advocacy of that measure.

Governor Robinson, in 1863, issued a proclamation calling attention to the expiration law, but he prescribed no form of oath than that we ever heard of.---[Democrat.]

A good deal has happened that you never heard of. And then again, you seem to have heard of a good deal that never happened; as for instance the depopulation of the West Indies.

Captain Wellington Harlan is announced as the amendment candidate for Representative from Boyle county.

MAILY'S RECORD AGAINST "COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION."

(For the Union Press.)

EDS. PRESS: It may gratify the many readers of your valuable paper to know that a very interesting and happy entertainment was given to the children of the Sabbath and Industrial Mission Schools at the Hall of the Engineers, on Saturday evening, July 20, 1865. Prof. J. S. Mullay, a well-known and popular teacher, and a graduate of the University of Michigan, gave a most interesting and instructive lecture on the "Principles of Practical Anatomy." The lecture was delivered in good houses about \$1000. Prof. Mullay is a man of great ability and knowledge, and his lecture was received with great interest and pleasure.

STEALING A COAT.---Officer McGuire arrested Joseph Rhodes yesterday for stealing a coat from C. Ryan, at the Nashville depot. Both parties are lawbreakers on the Nashville road, Rhodes will have an examination this morning.

Children's Entertainment.

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At a stated annual meeting of the Louisville Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, held at their Asylum on Tuesday evening, July 25th, A. D. 1865, A. O. 747, the following officers were elected for the ensuing twelve months:

Sir John L. Anderson, commander; Sir John S. Scott, general; Sir Louis T. Captain of guards; Sir Rev. James H. Bristow, prelate; Sir Richard G. Hawkins, senior deacon; Sir Henry Hindson, junior deacon; Sir George W. Wicks, treasurer; Sir William C. Munger, recorder; Sir Thos. Rankin, standard bearer; Sir Charles Keam, sword bearer; Sir George F. Evans, warden; Sir R. C. Mathews, sentinel.

At San Francisco on the 8th, Billy Mulligan, who was excommunicated by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco in 1866, and who afterwards raised a volunteer regiment, which he was not allowed to lead to war, shot and killed two men while in a fit of delirious terrors, and was about to fire again when a policeman shot him dead. He had defied all previous efforts to arrest him.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

A Seducer Killed by His Victim's Husband.

Horace Maynard Will Run for Congress.

Free Labor in Arkansas Works Well.

Dick Taylor in Washington City.

A Decision in Regard to Negro Testimony.

Charter Election in Richmond.

Failing Health of Jeff. Davis.

Heavy Rains Reported Yesterday.

Our Army in Texas and What the French Think of It.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Herald's Washington special has the following: 'The slaves of the freedmen in Arkansas are represented as in a most prosperous condition.'

A report was received to-day at the Freedmen's Bureau from Col. Wm. Strong, now making a tour of examination in that portion of the country for the purpose of observing the condition of the system now being tested by the Bureau.

The writer says that in the Little Rock District alone there are above 3,000 freedmen who are now employed in pursuance of orders from the Secretary of War at the following rates:

First class male laborers receive from \$25 to \$50 per month and rations, and first class women laborers receive from \$15 to \$18 per month with rations. One-half of the wages of these employees are paid to them every month, and the other half is to be paid to be retained for them to the end of the year. Of the above number of laborers upwards of 2,000 are employed by some 43 lessers of plantations. The latter profess to be entirely satisfied with the labor they receive from the freedmen, and have but little difficulty in finding employment.'

They claim, however, that the established rate of wages is too high, and that they have to pay one-third more than is charged at any point in the Mississippi valley.

They estimate that their cotton will cost them \$100 per acre, and that it will be paid when baled and ready for market.

Colonel Strong remarks, in this connection, that if the planters are not at fault in calculations, no money will be made on the cotton crop.

Among the numerous applicants for pardons was the late rebel General Dick Taylor, who arrived here to-day, and is at Willard's.

The Navy Department is informed that the Dictator made ten knots per hour in going into port, and that she would have gone faster if her bottom had been clean. Her engines worked better than ever before.

Captain Walker, of the Sacramento, informs the Navy Department that he could not make a lawful prize of the Rappahannock, lately captured owing to the fact that she was a British vessel, so far as that she was all the time in British waters.

The Times' Washington special says: 'The case of the admissibility of negro testimony, which lately arose in Alexandria, has been arranged that all cases which may hereafter arise, and all further orders, will be given to colored people, and in all other cases where colored people shall be summoned as witnesses, are to be tried by Provoost Courts, under the seventh paragraph of Circular No. 5.'

General Roddy is in Washington applying for pardons.

The Times' Richmond correspondent says that in accordance with the proclamation of Governor Pierpont the charter election came off to-day, and was conducted in perfect order. The interest of community principally centered in the office of Sheriff and the successor of Jas. May.

J. W. Wright, ex-deputy sheriff, was elected over three competitors by a plurality of 184 votes, defeating Kelley who had the office for several successive terms. Mr. Sturdivant was elected over William T. Moore, the rebel officer, and the old and respected merchant. Mr. Sturdivant is a young lawyer of good standing and acknowledged ability. Both of these newly elected officials entered the rebel army after the conscription act and continued to serve till the surrender of Gen. Lee, when he was re-elected to the command of the Bench of the Huzzards.

Opposition, Robt. Howard, was re-elected Clerk of the Huzzards by 336 majority, over G. S. Christian, a gentleman who had lost a limb in the rebel service. Mr. Mandeville, a rebel officer, was elected Attorney for the Circuit Court over S. Tasswell by 896 majority. The aggregate vote is about 50,000 less than April, 1861, prior to the so-called ordinance of secession.

The general's Fort Monroe correspondent says: Davis' health has failed to such an extent that he has been permitted to take out door exercise; that outside his casement, but inside the Fortress. Dr. Baven advises this, saying unless it was granted he could not live much longer. Mr. Clay, though, has been in the city, and is on guard to accompany Davis in his walk.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—Gen. Sherman left here this morning for Lancaster, Ohio.

The Enquirer says the late heavy rains had great effect on the oat crop. Another had been experienced here at 10 o'clock last night, continued to an early hour this morning.

The Gazette's Chicago dispatch of the 26th says, 'A Galveston correspondent writes under date of July 1st, that orders had been issued to collect at Galveston to repair accoutrements for 35,000 troops of the Emperor; the troops to consist of French, Austrian and Algerine. The cause assigned for this collection of troops is because we have a similar number at Brownsville and different ones. French officers assert that there is no reason why the United States army of 100,000 men should not be in Texas unless she designs aggressive movements upon Mexico. The spirit of the two armies is being hostile.'

Now, July 27.—B. H. Payne, of the firm of Payne, James & Co., shot Capt. Shadcock Allen last evening, justly killing him, for seducing his wife. Payne got a divorce from his wife last winter on account of this illicit intercourse. Payne at that time swore he would kill Allen. One of the shots fired badly wounded a bystander named Clegg, who is in custody.

Only two candidates, Capt. Wm. Carter, are now in the field for Congress in this district. Hon. Horace Maynard has accepted the Union nomination for Congress in the Knoxville District.

FORREST MONROE, July 25.—The steamer New Orleans has arrived from City Point, bound to Baltimore, with the 9th Ohio, en route home.

Now, July 27.—The President's order, dated June 27, dividing the United States into military divisions and departments, has been modified. The Department of Louisiana, which has been divided and made into two, which will be known as the Department of Louisiana, to be commanded by Maj. Gen. E. S. Canby, and the Department of Texas by Maj. Gen. E. W. Wright.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—River risen 1 foot. Weather clear. It rained in torrents for 6 hours last night. Thermometer 88; Barometer 29.45.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—River 6 feet and falling. Weather clear and warm.

A complete set of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (English edition), and some other rare works, for sale at Civil and Garnet, 431 Main street—will be sold at a bargain.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVALS.

Empire City, Pitts;
Pine Hill, Cinc;
Clinton, Cinc;
No man's Land;
St. Louis;
DEPARTURES.
Empire City, Pitts;
St. Charles, Cinc;
United States, Cinc;
Norman, Evansville;
W. W. Green, Cinc.

The River was slowly rising last evening, with seven feet one inch water in the canal by the mark. In the morning it had fallen two inches. The weather was warm and cloudy all day, the thermometer ranging at 80° with a slight shower of rain at 11 o'clock. The water is very scarce and in great demand. The sales continue large for the season, the actual average during the month being fully 200 bbls per day. The details of the sales to-day are annexed.

The four steamers, which had got stocks on hand, had in before the late advance, and our wholesale dealers continue to sell to the country trade at New York prices, without adding the usual cost for transportation. In bagging and ropes there is a good inquiry, with orders for full loads for Atlanta and other points to the South.

At Pittsburg the river was slowly falling, with six feet water in the channel.

The coalboat fleet of tugs, with a full supply of coal, is due from Pittsburg to-day.

The W. R. Carter cleared for New Orleans last evening, with a full load of freight, including two hundred and fifty bbls of flour from Cincinnati reshipped on the Malnotte.

The Delaware, from up stream, and the Empire City descending, came in violent collision at the wharf Wednesday morning the guard of the former being somewhat scattered, and the water was up to the latter's counter stern. The Empire City had to lie by all night to repair damages.

The Warren Belle, Capt. Vanmeter, starts to Bowring Green, and all points along Green river, to-morrow evening on her first trip.

The W. R. Carter cleared for New Orleans last evening, with a full load of freight, including two hundred and fifty bbls of flour from Pittsburg to-day.

The Mississippi at St. Louis was slowly swelling on Wednesday, with about 21 feet water in the channel, and river business dull. The Lums from Missouri river had laid up.

The Onward, Armadillo, and National were at St. Louis, and advertised for this port.

The Elvira having been detained by stress of weather takes her departure to New Orleans and Red river to-morrow.

The Yorktown left St. Louis Tuesday for the Ohio river to-day.

The Plaster from this port arrived at New Orleans on the 17th.

There have been very heavy rains along the Arkansas river, the heaviest known for 15 years, and the river at Little Rock had risen over 4 feet in 24 hours on the 17th.

The Shamrock, with 3 barges in tow, is due from St. Louis, having passed Cairo on the 23rd.

Not long since, we in the PRESS, advocated the establishment of a daily line of boats between this city and Cairo, but as yet nothing has been done. We see that the W. R. Carter is about to run a daily line, in connection with other parties, between the designated points. Such is not the fact. They have no such intention, but do design establishing a daily line, hence to Evansville, Sun days excepted.

The Tarascon and Morning Star can easily daily trips between this city and Evansville, including all the usual mail landings. They can run on schedule time like a railroad train, always leaving port on time, and arriving on time. Such a line would prove a great benefit to the traveling public, as well as redound to the interest of the city. In the meantime the river is open and free, and anybody, or any company, can form a daily line, hence to Cairo. We will very much appreciate it.

The Rockwood, Capt. A. A. Moore, the regular mail and passenger packet for Evansville and Henderson this evening. She starts at 3 o'clock from Portland, and passengers will find the clerk, Jno. Pendleton, to be courteous and attentive.

Gen. Lyle, Capt. C. W. Green, is the fast and punctual mail steamer for Cincinnati and the East to-day. She starts at noon, making all the usual mail landings and connecting with the railroad trains from North and East.

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